

The Genus *Choranthus* Scudder, with a Description of a New Species (Lepidoptera.)

By HENRY SKINNER.

This genus was proposed by Dr. Scudder in the Annual Reports of the Peabody Academy of Science, 1871, p. 79. The genus was not described. The type cited was *Hesperia radians* Lefebv. in Sagra Hist. L'Île de Cuba, 1857, p. 650. Watson in his "A Proposed Classification of the Hesperidae," Proc. Zoological Soc. Lond., 1893, p. 130, did not know the genus. Mabille in the Genera Insectorum (Hesperidae), 1904, does not mention either the genus or species. The original description of *radians* is not very good but there is no doubt about the species intended. A description of the species will probably be useful as the genus and species have been confused with the genus *Atrytone* Scudder and its species.

Choranthus radians.

♂.—Expanse (one wing) 14 mm. General color of wings, body and legs, above and below, fulvous. Antennae fuscous above and on the underside of the ends of the club; inner half of the club below, fulvous; underside of the shaft annulated. Palpi above fulvous, mixed with black, below tawny. There is a patch of yellow hairs at the base of the antennae.

Upperside. The primaries have a v-shaped black line at the end of the discoidal cell. The stigma is a narrow black line 4.5 mm. in length, the upper end pointing toward the apex of the wing and the lower end resting on the submedian nervure. A fuscous border 4 mm. wide on the costa and 2.5 mm. wide at the middle. The fulvous of the wing extends into the border finely dentate. The secondaries have the same fuscous border, 2.5 mm. wide on the costa and 1 mm. wide on the outer and inner margins.

Underside. Primaries: The base, except on the costa, fuscous. Marginal band as above, but olive green, with the nervures extending into it as rays. Inner margin olive green. Secondaries olive green with the nervures fulvous, except the space between two of the median nervures, which is fulvous.

The female is marked like the male but it lacks the sex brand and it is a little larger.

The species is found in Cuba and I collected some specimens of it during the month of February near Guantanamo. I described the species as *streckeri* in Ent. News, 1893, IV,

211, the specimen having been said to be from Florida. See Ent. News, 1917, XXVIII, 82. Dr. F. D. Godman, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1907, XX, 144, cites *magica* Ploetz, as a synonym of *radians*.

Choranthus haitensis n. sp.

The description of *radians* will answer for this species. It differs as follows. *Upperside*: Primaries: Nervures black, the fulvous not dentate into the fuscous border. Secondaries: Fuscous border entire. *Underside*. Primaries entirely fulvous, excepting the base and the border of the inner margin. Secondaries entirely fulvous.

Described from a number of specimens from Haiti and San Domingo. The only definite localities are Samana Bay, San Domingo, (Dr. W. L. Abbott) and the *type* male from Port de Paix, Haiti, VII, 27, 1917, (Dr. W. L. Abbott) and a female with the same data.

The sex mark distinguishes these two species from any Pamphilinae known to me. *Type* in the collection of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Notes on *Gonatopus ombrodes*, a Parasite of Jassids (Hymen., Homop.)

By C. N. AINSLIE, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

(Continued from page 173).

It may be worth while to note here that the body of the larva after emergence is so much greater in bulk than the capacity of the sac that it is plainly evident it must occupy much of the abdominal chamber of the jassid, using the sac possibly as a spare room into which to expand as growth adds to the volume of the body.

THE COCOON

When ready to construct the cocoon, and this usually follows closely on emergence, the larva seems best satisfied to select the groove of a curled grass blade or even to locate on a flat blade, and there, with its body parallel to the axis of the leaf it makes its cocoon. The silk of which the cocoon